From Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, July 20, 1858. A letter frem Mexico appeared to The Mobile Ragister-Mr. Foreyth's paper-dated the 2d inst , which gives a very clear insight into his operations there. It states that a movement had taken place at the capital for the overthrow of the Zuloaga Govern-ment, at the head of which was "Miguel Lerdo de Tejada, the most distinguished and able leader of "Tejada, the most distinguished and able leader of "the Liberal party, and decidedly the ablest man in the Republic." This letter then goes on to say, "our Minister, Mr. Forsyth, is on the best terms with the Liberals, and particularly with their "chief. Lerdo de Tejada, and upon the accession of that party to power will occupy a position of greater influence than he has ever had before with the Mexican Government, and far in the party in that of any others representative of a superior to that of any other, representative of a

foreign Government there."
These revelations confirm other information here to the same effect; and they bring out the discred-table fact that while a Minister of the United States was representing his country before a Gov-ernment which he himself had recognized in Mexco, he was at the same time conspiring for its downfall by siding with revolutionists. It is very well known that Mr. Forsyth took an active part for these so-called Liberals—Liberals who favor the amalgamation and equality of races, and who advecate the worst ideas of social disorganization. And this, too, while he was holding relations with the Zulosga Government, and protesting in his correspondence that if he had received the same sort of treatment at the hands of its predecessors, there could have been no possible misunderstanding be-

tween the two countries.

In his efforts, however, to attain the end indicated In his efforts, however, to altain the contradicated in the letter to The Mobile Register, Mr. Forsyth, like some others too zealous, overreached himself. He suspended relations with Zuloaga, but signified at the same time to the Department of State that he desired to remain in the country. The President has instructed him to return and close the legation, and therefore, if his friend Lerdo de Tejada should the total country of the results of the state of be called to power, Mr. Forsyth will not have a chance of exercising that "great influence" upon which he seems to have plumed himself by antici pation. At all events, he can no longer find official countenance to movements intended to overthrow one party merely for the purpose of elevating

Our Consul will remain in Mexico for the present, and consequently relations will not be ru tured. Gen. Kobles, the Mexican Minister, contiues to exercise all his functions here, and will doubtless be allowed to do so unless something shall turn up to give a new or a definite direction to the policy of the Administration, which as yet is by no means clearly defined, and is to be deter-mined by circumstances. Just now the President regards Mexico as the focal point of diplomacy, regards Mexico as the local point of diplomacy, and, unless some interrupting cause occurs, will turn all his attention there. Juarez has the sympathy of the Administration, and his agent, Mata, employs his leisure hours in addressing letters to the Secretary of State.

A considerable naval force is to appear off San

Juan, as an admonition of other consequences, un-less Martinez toes the mark in ratifying the Cass-Yrissarri treaty, which it is believed he will not do. He knows very well that Congress has conferred no power of coercion on the President; and that there-fore, while he may bluster, he dare not fire a gun without incurring a more general condemnation than that which attended Gen. Pierce for the bombardment of Greytown. Hence he is in no hurry to accommodate Mr. Buchanan. The transit rival-ries, with their intense selfishness and bitter hostilities, have contributed more than any other cause to keep this running fore open; and while they are encouraged, or, rather, while they are not com-pletely ignored and wiped out, by an arrangement which shall throw the route open to fair competition, this isthmus will be of no practical value as a means of transit.

means of transit.

We are now paying pretty dearly for keeping the peace on the other route. A vessel of war is kept stationed at each terminus, Aspinwall and Panama, with instructions that if any outbreak is threatened, a force will be thrown immediately on shore to protect the lives and property of American citizens. The Navy is therefore performing police duty in port, while commerce demands protection on the high seas. There is no information here which warrants the belief that the treaty with New-Granda will be ratified in the form negotiated. Ali rants the belief that the treaty with New-Young and will be ratified in the form negotiated. All the delay which has occurred is a deliberate par of a system of procrastination, designed to post pone the day of reckoning, and to escape concessions, which are regarded here as absolutely necessions, which are regarded here as absolutely necessions.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1858. One of the things that "riles" the President and taxes his constitutional equanimity most, is, tha leading Democratic newspapers from Richmond and New-Orleans, and of the fire-eating stripe too, should hold him responsible for the party schlam which now disturbs the "harmonious Democracy," and recommend him to call off the dogs which are hounding Douglas so fiercely. The New-Orleans Delta has come out pretty flat-footed for Douglas as the man for the South and for the Union. These zekens of favor toward an open rebel like the Senator from Illinois, are enough to excite the indignation of any President, and especially of one who has made so many concessions to this same South, and who completely changed the front of his Kansas policy, as disclosed in his instructions to Walker, his subsequent correspondence with him, and ad-missions to everybody, under the fire of the Georgia and Alabama resolutions.

Whatever indifferent spectators may say to the

contrary, it is no wonder that our "venerable President"—as he is called by the younger aspi-rants for 1860—should become excited and wrathful, and write bellicose leaders for The Union de-fending his position, and carrying the war into the enemy's country. What makes the matter mere provoking is, that the President is just beginning to discover that he was sold by these fire-eaters to discover that he was sold by these hre-eaters; that their threatened Conventions were all theatrical shams, and that the Union was anchored safely at the very time he thought all was adrift, and saw through his gold-mounted spectacles "breakers ahead." The Augusta Constitutionalist, one of the old Democratic Bourbons, pronounces emphatically against the suicidal policy of the Administration and tells some home-made truths that are not very palatable at the White House. Allowances must be made for human infirmity, and if Mr. Buchanan sees fit to revenge himself for this Southern treachery, and to square accounts with Master Douglas for his contumney, by pouring out editorial broad-nides, he ought to be indulged, if on no other account, in consideration of the historical fact attested by the Hon. William Montgomery that he "drinks "nothing stimulating except old rie whisky"—not even "Bourbon," which some palates prefer. Let justice be done, though the heavens fail. Mr. Bu-chanan is fairly entitled to be the candidate for the succession. He sat up with the Union o' nights, nursed it like a father, and did other patriotic things, when not a goose at the Capitol cackled. Should such virtues be permitted to go unrewarded by a grateful Republic

Gen. Denver started for Kansas this afternoon, to resume his official duties as Governor. He has had tepcated conferences with the President and Cabinet, without giving them much encouragement for the passage of the English swindle. The Administration is just beginning to realize that its great "compromise," which was carried through Congress by bribery and corruption, has no more settled the question than the Lecompton contrivance which was kicked out of doors. When the people of Kalsas, in the exercise of their rightful authority, have peaceably voted down this last in-famous deception, then the great and overshadowing and living issue will come up, involving their claim to admission as a Free State upon the same basis of population that was prescribed for a Slave State. The "popular sovereignty" gentry may as well prepare for that contest, for come it must before 1860 rules remaind fore 1860 rolls round. Those who swallowed the English bill may resist the admission if they dare, but they must expect to pay the penalty of such temerity. Other States were admitted without conditions precedent, and we shall see whether the

majority of this country will submit to the exclusion of Kansas upon any tyrannical party test.

Much to the relief of the President, Mr. Toucey got out from a ten days indisposition this morning, and at once went to work in organizing the expedition for Parsguay, which has been deferred owing to his absence from the D-partment. The Fulton, Water Witch and cutter Harriet Lane, are to compose the fleet, with a gnn-boat as a sort of tender. Whoever will take the pains to read the correspondence sent to Congress with the Annual Message in De cember last, cannot fail to discover that the whole cember last, cannot fail to discover that the whole burden of responsibility rests upon our side; that if any "outrage" has been committed, we committed it, and that instead of sending a squadron to bombard Lopez and his little inland Republic, we ought to set d both a handsome apology. The facts are overwhelming against us, on the showing of the correspondence of our own officers, and as this expedition is now attracting attention, I shall take an early occasion to digest them for public edification. Yet a virtual declaration of war lie edification. Yet a virtual declaration of war was hurried through Congress without a particle of investigation, and hardly a word of becoming comment. Just at that time our "National" blood was up. Gen. Wilson, Gen. Hale, Gen. Seward, and other distinguished Gen. ersis, whom Lord John Russell so unceremoniously snubbed in Parliament a few weeks ago, were very anxious to be untied, so that they might get at Joh Bull, who was "cavorting" over the Gulf of Mexico as if it were a common pasture: but Gen. Ma-son, and several of his heroic order, though: that if we were to fight at all, we should choose a foeman worthy of our steel. Hence Paraguay was selected as the victum, and in consideration of our clemency, Professor Rarey took the bull by the horns, and his hind heels are now as decile as it they had never described frantic hieroglyphics in the air, which a skillfol Champollion has discovered to have meant most undignified menaces to Brother Jonathan. If the President can close up Paraguay, prepare the instructions, and appoint the special Minister, he will be eff to Bedord in the beginning of next week, though his plans were somewhat unsettled

this afternoon. They have agreed informally to give Mr. Florence the seventh sloop-of-war for the Philadelphia Navy Yard, by which means it is hoped to secure his re-He has been here for a week past, urging it day and night, in fact ever since the distribution of the new sloops was announced in THE TRIB-UNE.

FILLIBUSTERISM.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Press.

Washington, July 21, 1858.

It was not an idle rumor I stated a few weeks ago, that an attempt would be made for an expedition from the United States territory into either Lower California or some of the Northern States of Mexico. It was not for tothing that this Summer, Mike Walsh, Gen. Henningsen, and other points.

It is stated that large numbers of influential Mexicans are in favor of the errection of a new Presidency.

cens are in favor of the erection of a new Presidency, embrscing certain of the Northern Mexican States, after the manner of the Texan revolt, and that they after the manner of the Texan revolt, and that they not only do not obside the interference of the Americans, but in fact have implored it, that success may crown their efforts. This may in part account for the little that the "Lone Star" advocates, under the control of Walker and Lockridge, have said lately of Nicaragua or Cuba.

Certain it is that the order has gone out from Zulo-

ags to concentrate troops upon the frontier, which, in the present distracted condition of Mexico, will, in all probability, remain unexecuted, and that our Govern-ment has been adviced of these facts, and exmestly prayed to take means for the discomfiture of the ex-

editionists.

Not knowing, however, what will be Mr. Forsyth's Not knowing, however, what will be sit. Forsyths report of his treatment, and what reality are the points in controversy between the representatives of the two nations, no decided action is taken, because it may be that now, as in 1846, Mexican rulers, to reunite the dismembered elements of the confederacy, may bindly precipitate her into a disastrous war. The Administration's desire is that the hindest relations shall exist with Mexico, and that every just ground of complaint shall be removed; but it is not so certain what is the feeling of Mexico.

THE COHOES FEVER-VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY.

CORONER'S JURY.

From The Troy Times, July 21.

The inquest in the cases of the Jeanings family of Cohoes, several members of which died in March last very mysteriously, has been completed. The jury consisted of Dr. Alfred Wands, Dr. L. R. Mellean, Dr. A. Shiland, John M. Bronson, Nathan Thomas, and Philip T. Hessitt.

George Jennings testified that his wife, Jane Jennings, died on the 2d of March, Charlotte Forman, silter it law, and Margaret Forman, aut, on the 11th, Lewis Jennings, son, and Charlotte Forman, acother exter-in law on the 14th. The victims nearly all complained, when taken sick, of severe pain in the stumech and bowels. His wife, Jane Jennings, was first taken sick, which was on the 19th of February. On the 17th of February, his mother-in law purchased two codish from a fish peddler, which were cooked and eaten for supper that evening. Winess aid not est any of the fish. Some of the family who did have not been sick. Three have been sick and recovered. There had been no arsenic or other poison in the house that he was aware of. Other members of the family corroborsted this statement.

Drs. Croft and Carter of Cohoes testified to the symptoms attending the sickness of the deceased:

symptoms attending the sickness of the deceased: Pale, sallow color to countenance and skin generally; pulse generally about 100 to 110 bests to the minute; Pale, sallow color to constenance and skin generally pulse generally about 100 to 110 bests to the minute; purging and vemiting. The three persons sick who recovered were under the same general treatment as those who died. The cases of Catharine and Charlotte Eviman were accompanied by certain peculiarities. For six or seven days previous to Catharine's death, her feet were considerably awolien—two days previous to death she was definious. The peculiarities in the case of Charlotte Forman were rigidity of lower extremities, with it voluntary passages from bowels for three to four days previous to death. Post-mortem examinations were made in each and every case. The doctors pronounced the disease "gastro enteritis," or enteric lever: very reverse form. Dr. Croft had been cognizant of a case many years since, where two persons had died from eating stale fish. The correspondence of Prof. Porter of the Albany Medical Couege, who made the analysis of the stomachs of the decease, was read and taken in evidence to disprove the existence of poison.

was read and taken in evidence to disprove the effecence of poison.

The Jury therefore say: "That the said Jane Jennings came to her death on the 2d day of March,
1808; Charlotte Forman and Margaret Forman came
to their death on the 11th day of March, 1858; also,
Lewis Jennings and Catharne Forman came to their
death on the 14th day of March, 1858, by an unusually malignant 'gastro entenc' fever, the exciting cause producing said disease in these cases
named above being unknown to this Jury; the eating of fish being the most apparent cause."

TRIAL OF CARBINES AT WEST POINT.

Correspondence of The Springfield Republican.

Correspondence of The Springfield Republican.

Wast Point, July 20, 1858.

The trial of breech-loading carbines at this place commerced on the 13th inst., under the direction of Maj. Mordecai, Maj. Laidly and Capt. Radman, all efficers of the Ordnance corps, and is now in progress. The arms presented for trial thus far are as follows: Sharp's, Colt's, Burnside's, Smith's, Maynard's, Mone's, Starr's, Giobs's, Merrill's, Symme's and Wells's.

Mone's, Stair's, Gibbs's, merrin's, Symme's and Well's.

The arms are first presented to the Board, and examined closely in weight, dimensions and construction, together with the ammunition for the same; they are then to be retained by the Board uttil a report shall be made from the examination and trial, which is as follows: The persons presenting the arms are required to fire 40 rounds for rapidity, and 20 rounds for accuracy at 100 yards, 20 rounds at 300 yards, and 20 rounds at 600 yards. They are then to be thoroughly tested by the officers of the Board in such manner as tested by the officers of the Board in such manner as they cheece. The time of firing 40 rounds in each case, as far as tried, is as follows:

Secretary and the second secon		Min.	Se
Sharp's, using primers for 2	7 and caps for 13 ro	unds 3	900
Manuard's using primers		3	
Surpaide's, using cape		**********	- 3
Smith's tisit & Cars		**********	- 3
Moree's, with cap and cart	ridge	**********	
Gibbs's, using caps			- 3
Colt's using caps			
Merril's, using caps			
The shooting by the	se presenting the	arms has	n

yet terminated, and the examination and trial will ex-tend into text week. The best shooting thus far has been done by Smith's, Maynard's and Burnside's guns, all differing very much in construction—Maynard's and Burnside's using metallic cartridges, and Smith's Legis and Smith's

India rubber.

Another Board of Officers, consisting of Col. J. W.
Ripley, Major Ransey and Capt. Maynadier, to decide
upon the best mode of altering mu-kets to breechloaders, is ordered to meet at the same place, and are
already on their way bither.

BURGLARY.—Tee liquor store of H. Baumans, New Bowery, corner Frankfort street, was entered on Wednesday night by burglars, who cleared the till of all it contained—\$7 and some small change. No argusts were made.

LIBERIA AND THE FRENCH EMIGRATION

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Hee Laberia canctioned the slave-trade! Has President Beason consided at it, even by indirection Are the emigrants that we send, at so much expense, to become free citizens in Liberia, inveigled away to French Guiana or to Cubs? Toese questions are pressed upon the American people, and I regret to see that, to some extent, on very imperfect data, the charges implied by them are assumed to be true.

But who are the parties, and what are the facts? A French versel, the Regina Codi, is found at sea by an Ergüsh steamer, in pessession of about two hundred natives, who had murdered eleven of the crew. Ex-President Roberts, who had gone up in the English steamer to retake the French vessel, was welcomed by these poor patives as a deliverer. He found them on board under such circumstances as convinced him that they had nearly or quite all been put on board by force, and many kept in manacles, and therefore in open defiance of the laws of the Republic. The French captain came off in his boat, and demanded his vessel, but, as important legal questions were involved, she was taken to Monrovia, and placed under the authorities of the port. The English vessel used in saving the Regina Coli, demanded as vego, which at first was refused by the French owner, Capt. Simonds, but it was even-

tually agreed to submit the question of salvage to the Liberian Court of Admiralty.

Meantime, as by the Liberia laws no man can be

Meantime, as by the Liberia laws no man can be held as a slave, these poor natives landed. At this the Frerch Captair, and commandant on that station of the Fretch man of war, seized the vessel—contrary and in contempt of the laws and sovereignty of Liberia—axo by force took her away.

The Court of Admiralty nevertheless heard the testimony, and awarded salvage to the exptain, and gave him a certified copy of their decree. On the trial of this civit suit, it was proved that the native Africans hed all been taken on board contrary to the laws of Liberia, so that, had the versel remained, she might have been libeled and sold for violating the laws against the slave-trace.

The parties are, then, a French captain and his physicien, who have violated the laws of Liberia, and

The parties are, then, a French captain and his physicien, who have violated the laws of Liberia, and finally, with the assistance of a national vessel, stolen away, in defiance of its authority, their ship, and to shield tremselves have made representations involving the good name, the honor and the future prosperity of a small community, whose officers and whose Government have previously sustained the highest reputation to finally.

for fidelity.

The mere relation of these facts, it would seem, The mere relation of these facts, it would seem, ought to strongly bias our judgment against the accurer. Yet so send it was a we to the honor and good name of Liberia—that forgetting his crimes—Capt. Sin ends and his nurdered crew, and the disregard of Liberian sovereightly are forgotten, in this home question, is Liberia without honor and truth? And do her not her time corruptly aid in the tenewed also et rade? We answer without a doubt that the charges are incretible and ursupported by even probabilities. One ment of the Minister of Mavire of the French Government, founced on a report of Lieut. Pointal, viz: that not only was the Liberian Government cooperative but solicitous to have Capt. Staonds procure the emigrants in Liberia, and had actually received a large sum (1,500 piasters) for passports for 400 emigrants. This allegation we discredit for feveral reasons. I. The passports are only issued when vessels are getting their clearance for a foreign port; this the Regins had not done, as her load was not completed. 2. The sum stated as having been paid for passports is incredibly large. For 400 persons the amount would have been only \$200. The officer who made the report has doubtless mistaken the sum paid for Custom-House duties as paid for passports. 3. The Hon. B. V. R. James, where word, to all who know him is as good as his paid for passports. 3. The Hon. B. V. R. James, where word, to all who know him is as good as his bond, says no money had been paid by by the Regina

Codi for passports.

With these remarks on the charge of passports, we leave that point until the Liberian authorities can be heard from.

Another allegation has been that the emigrants were Liberians, who, being set free in America and sent cut at great expense by our Colonization Society as a philanthropic measure, were thus violently sent away by the contivance of the Liberian Government. This charge is based on a report by Dr. Brulais, the

as a philatthropic measure, were thus vicettly sensus by the continvance of the Liberian Government. This charge is based on a report by Dr. Brulais, the physician, who declared that 200 could read. To this we reply that the natives of the Vey Tribe, near Gallinas and Manna, heve invented a sylisbic alphabet of their own, and many of the young men can use it, and, even if Dr. Brulais's statement were true that 200 could read, it would not follow that they ever emigrated from America.

But it is not true. Mr. James, above referred to, was present in the Courts of Monrovia when the legal question of salvage was tried, and he assures me that every emigrant on board was a native African, and but one of them could even read the Vey character. Now, if there were others who could read, they must have escaped, and we learn from the papers that the French captain murdered them as they came on shore. If this is true, he ought to have been hung for shocting Liberians.

Thus much as to the two principal charges. I have not a particle of doub: that both are untrue. But there remains a duty which we owe to Liberia, to explain to the public why it is that French or any vessels have a

the public why it is that french or any vessels have a right to her coasting trade.

This is the result of uncontrollable circumstances. Prior to the settlement of Liberia, the European nations had traded along that coast for a long period, and their subjects had acquired rights of trade from the native chiefs, which they were not willing to relinquish. Hence, when Liberia declared her severeignty over the coast, and asked for recognition, Ergland first and then France required this privilege to their werehards—i. e. to obtain licenses—by paying

Eiglard first and then France required this privilege for their merchants—i. e. to obtain liceness—by paying duties at Monrovia or some other port of entry.

In their circumstances, the little community which we have established, when asking for a recognition and treaty with such great nations, could not resist the demand, and it was yielded. No doubt, it is a privilege capable of abnee, and very injurious, by its competition, to the Liberian merchants; but it is a privilege which the Government of Liberia cannot repudiate.

To prevent any abuse, laws have been made punishing the purchasing of slaves, confiscating any vessel which may be proved guilty of it—and in this fact we perhaps have the key to the violent and unjust act of the Freich commandant, who forcibly took possession of the Regina, and carried her away from the Liberian authorities.

authorities.

Had she remained, and, by examination of her immi-

authorities.

Had she remained, and, by examination of her immigrants, it had been proved that they were slaves or reld by force or in manacles, his bond would have been forfeited and his vessel condemned.

The truth seems to be that the French, being discovered in a plain violation of Liberia law, and the French commandant on the station in a gress outrage upon the sovereignty of Liberia, they are now, by misrepresentation, trying to implicate the Liberians with them. I do not doubt that Liberia will be vindicated from these charges, and would ask the public not to credit stories to her injury, ustil they can be examined. Every act and law, and the waole national feeling of Liberia is against the slave-trade, and they have never willingly permitted it. But for fear of making this statement too long, I would append some extracts from the Liberia laws, sho wing the care with which they have guarded against any attempt at taking slaves from the coast within their jurisdiction, and that President Benson could not have cooperated in the obtaining of slave emigrants without rendering himself liable to impeachment and disgrace. This, however, must be omitted, and the subject left until we receive the direct reply to these charges, which all expect from Liberia within a few weeks.

I am truly your,
Cor. Sec. N. Y. Colonization Society.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

There have been no arrivals from infected ports directly at the Lower Quarantine as yet, in consequence of the orders recently issued by the Health Officer not being generally known among the pilots.
The following vessels arrived at the Upper Quarantine on Wednesday night and this morning, and were imme d asely ordered down the bay: Ship Silas Holmes, from New Orleans; barks Celia and W. O. Alden; brige King Bird and Iza, and schooner J. Caldwell-all from

pouts in Cuba. The crews of the vessels at this station are in good health, excepting on board the ship Grotto, where two new cases of sickness have occurred since yesterday, which were brought up to the Hospital. This ship was from Sagus, bound to Falmouth, Eng., but put into this port on the 6th inst., the captain having died of fever and the crew being sick. Since then a new crew has been shipped, four of whom have been taken out sick. The remainder yesterday mutinied, and on the refusal of the captain to allow them to come on shore, got out one of the ship's boats and were making their way toward the Narrows, when they were taken in charge by Capt. Roff of the Quarantine steamer Cinderella, and brought into the Quarantine inclosure. There are in all 24 sail at the lower acchorage, as

follows: 2 steamers, 4 ships, 8 barks, 8 brige and 2

schooners. The two meamers are the United States

frigate Sosquehazna, dircharging coal and taking in ice, and the Spanish frigate Bereeguels, which wih sell for Havens in a few days. The report that the commanding officer of this vessel refused to allow his sick to go into Hospital at the Quarantine, is slightly incerrect. Capt. Topets had no objections to their being taken out of the ship, but from the fact of their not understanding our language, might, perhaps, not receive that particular cars which they would have done if they could have made themselves understood. Teking this view of the matter, be preferred, for the comfort of the eick, that they should remain on board.

They are progressing favorably.

A stevedore named John Masterson died in the Hospital yesterday morning of yellow fever, having contracted the disorder while at work on vessels dischargir g cargoes. Several others are also sick.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board wet at 5 o'clock the President, John

The Board met at 5 o'clock the President, JOHN CLANCY, esq., in the chair.

After the usual preliminaries, the Board received the following communication from the Mayor:

Mayor's Orrice. New-York, July 22, 1854.

To the Honorable the Common Council.

GENTLEMEN: I desire to call your attention to the condition of the pavements of the arrest in the lower or business sections of this city, with a view to recommend the substitution of the Beiging for the cobble stone pavements, with the latter of which, as is well known, those streets, with a few exceptions, are now need.

Belgian for the cobble stone pavements, with the latter of which, as is well known, those streets, with a few exceptions, are now paved.

The principal thoroughfares, such as South, Front, Water, Pearl and West streets, and the intersecting streets running from the East to the North River, are generally in a state, with respect to their pavements, which requires their immediate improvement, either in extensive regains or in the entire repavement of the same. To repair these streets as they now are would be but a temporary imprevement, as the general structure of the pavement in most of them its such that heavy travel would soon displace it pairs and render them in a short time equally as bad as they are at present. To repave them with cobble-stone would, in my opinion, be adhering to a style or system which experience has shown to be unsuitable for the pavements of streets in which a pavement is required not only substantial in its character, but even on its surface, for the accommodation of the business of a street commercial city. The cobble-stone was no doubt, suitable for these streets in their device of the trade of the city, into great avenues of business, and crow ded thoroughtares of carts and other vehicles.

In these streets in which the Beigian has been substituted for the cobble stone pavement, the improvement in their general condition, not only with respect to the superin evenues of the pavement, but its increased cleanliness, must be evident to all, while the greater case and rapidity with which repeated has proved the square black pavement to be superin evenues of the pavement, but its increased cleanliness, must be evident to all, while the greater case and rapidity with which vehicles can more over, and goods be transported through them, are of themselves recummental interest to induce the chance.

In the leading commercial cities of Europe long experience has proved the square black pavement to induce the chance.

In the leading commercial cities of Europe long experience has proved the squar

refices, such with the eventual of the analysis with the Belgian pavement, the Corporation have paid one-hilf the cost, the remaining hair of the expense having been borne by the owners of property fronting on the improvements. The consideration of issected expense in cleaning the streets to be thus paved, and the improved condition of this section of the city thereby in a sanitary respect, together with the general improvement of the streets as matter of ornament, are either or together sufficient inducement to warnat the Common Council to sustain such part of the cost, and the owners of the property would themselves be benefited for their portion of the expense, in the increased advantage their stores or buildings would possess for business.

In connection with his subject, Iwould also suggest to your homorable body the expediet cy of re-paving, with the same style of pavement as above recommended, the several streets of our city where the localities or neighborhoods are such that they are set really in a fithly condition. I allude to certain sections of the certaal and eastern parts of the city. The cobble-stone pavement retains much of the drit and filth collected in the streets, and the labor of aweeping is of but little avail at present in their purification. With a pavement even on its surface, and presenting but little space in its seams or joints to retain the earth or fifth, the beary rains which we experience in our city at all searons of the year would be almost sufficient to cleans and purify the localities thus paved, while the labor and expense of a weeping would in a great measure be avoided, thus lessening greatly the cost of street-cleaning. This would also apply to the streets in the lower section of the city, as well to their cleaniliness as to their cost of cleaning.

In the latter respect I am satisfied that a few years would, in the saving thus effected, be nearly sufficient to renumerate the heir cost of cleaning.

In the latter respect I am satisfied that a few years would, in the savin

body that the Octom Aquaduct Department is instructed to body that the Octom Aquaduct Department is instructed to make no further repairs to streets south of and including Chambers street, and that these streets, as they require to be repaired or repayed, be repayed with the aquare block payement known as the Beigian payement, the expense thereof to be borne respectively one half by the Corporation, and the remaining half by the owners of the property on the streets thus improved.

I would also recommend that South, Water, Faint, Pearl and West streets, touth of Chambers street, be repayed immediately with such payement, and that the necessary ordinacees be adopted therefor.

The Board received and accepted an invitation to be present at the launch of the United States sloop of-war Brooklyn, on the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, from Westerveit's yard.

Mr. Tecken offered the following:

Mr. Tecker offered the following:

Whereas, Notwithstanding that the investigation recently made by the Board of Health, in relation to the milk derived from cows kept in stables and fed on swill, has failed to detect in said fluid any prisonous quality, still it is swerted and believed by many citizens that the sain milk is deleterious, and consequently derimental to the public health, and which opinion is sustained by the press generally; and

Whereas, The Common Council have the power, and it is their duty to regulate, by ordinance or otherwise, the saie of an articles from the first of the freed for rale in this city and country; and

Whereas, It is both proper and necessary, in the present case, that some plan should be adopted by the Common Council when they the public may know the source from which the milk they may use in derived, therefore, be it.

Restreed, That the following ordinance, regulating the vending and ease of milk from stables where cows are kept and fed upon swill, be adopted:

and case of milk from stables where cows are sep-swill, be adopted:

The Mayor, Addermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council consensed, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Every person or persons dealing in or furnishing milk from stables where cows are kept and ted upon swill, shall have painted in plain legible letters, on a conspicuous part of their carts, and over the Coor of any depot where such milk is sold or effected for sale, the following:

"SWILL FED MILK."

Mr. Tromer said he understood that the stables

Mr. TUDMEY said he understood that the stables were to be turned into workshops, and if so it would make the passage of the resolution unnecessary. He moved, therefore, that the matter be referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Mr. Reed said he did not doubt but that adulterated milk was detrimental to public health. He would be in favor of making the sale of swill or any adulterated milk a penal offense, and he hoped that the matter would be referred to the Committee on Ordinances, and he hoped the Committee would make it an offense punishable with a fine of \$50, to go to the person making the complaint, and an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for six months.

Mr. Tucker was satisfied with this ordinance. He

Mr. TUCKER was satisfied with this ordinance. He believed he was right in the report he had signed, and all he wanted was to have every man who sold swill milk have the words "Swill fed Milk" painted on his wagon. If this were done, every person purchasing would act knowingly, and would take the consequences. There had been no evidence to show that swill milk was poison, though it had been pronounced to be so; but if it were, everybody would know, if this ordinance was passed, whether the milk they used or not was poison. He therefore asked that his ordinance be adopted to night.

Mr. Reed asked if it would be consistent or just to make milk wagons from the establishments in this city amenable to this ordinance, when we could have no control over wagons coming from establishments in Williamsburga and Jersey City. If Mr. Tucker would incorporate them in his suggestion as to fine and implicant that have not been also be sufficiently as the suggestion of the ordinance tonight. In the present heated condition of the atmost parts, he would to ordinance would be passed to night. Mr. Tucker would this, he hoped the ordinance would be passed to night. Mr. Tucker would this, he hoped the ordinance would be passed to night. Mr. Tucker would the passed to night. -Major General Lytle, commander of the First Division of Ohio Militia, and late candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, was arrested last night and placed in the Bremen-street lock-up, on the charge of disorderly conduct. The General's version is that he was mistaken for another general, and was grossly examited and abnead until he found it necessary to

Mr. Owen favored the adoption of the ordinance tonight. In the present heated condition of the atmosphere, large numbers of children had died. To avoid this, he hoped the ordinance would be passed to night.

Mr. Tuomer said that the gentleman had predicted that a large number of children would die if this ordinance were not passed now. There was nothing to justify such an inference, and he did not see any reason why a matter of such importance should be pushed now through the Board without a reference.

Mr. Steffens said that the report of the Committee had shown that swill-milk was not deleterious to health, and the analysis of the chemists justified the report. This was a matter entirely between the desier and consumer, and he was opposed to putting restrictions upon trade. He hoped the matter would be referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Mr. Tucker said that he had been attacked by the newspapers for what he had done because he had drawn up a true report of the facts. He did not, believe that swill-fed milk was poison; he believed it to be good; but he wanted to have those who use it know the fact.

Mr. Starr favored the passage of the ordinance now, and he was willing that Mr. Tucker should have the credit of originating the measure. He thought its passage now would take the matter from the newspapers, and would at the same time rid the upper part papers, and would at the same time rid the upper part of the city of the ruisance of the cow stables; and the city of the ruisance of the cow stables; and the city of the ruisance of the cow stables; and the city of the city of the swill-milk from adjoining counties and New-Jersey.

Mr. Owen thought Mr. Tucker's opposition was based upon a fear that the passage of the ordinance would neutralize the effect of the report. If the swill milk was a healthy as the Committee reported, there could no damage result from labeling the wagors.

Mr. Reed said that to pass the ordinance would do an act of injustice to numbers of persons, and hasten a result without knowing

by go atlemen, that the whole matter come under con-elderatic. With the general subject. The motio. I to refer to the Committee on Ordinances

A resolution was adopted allowing Engine Company No. 5 to use their engine pending the proceedings in the matter of their sus, eterm by the Fire Depart-

ment Commerciater.

Papers referring to the in provement of the Russ
pavement or Broadway were referred to the Commit-The Report of the Committee on 1 silroads, in favor of requesting the Eighth Avenue L'ailroad to run small cars on Hudson River Railroad in 'his city, was adopted under the previous question by a vote of 10 Year to 10 Nays.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

NORMAL SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

The Annual Commencement of the city Normal

Schools was held last evening at the Academy of

Music, which was as usual packed from parquette to

dome with the friends of the schools long before the bour of beginning. Dr. Wm. B. EAGER, presided.

The girls of the schools, who, dressed in white, were beautifully arranged on the stage, were obscured by a

range of ugly black coats, belonging principally to the members of the Board of Education.

Of the exercises, there was to begin with instrumen-

was not the less perfect because a range of blank weeds lined the bank.

A composition, childish in conception but adult in execution, "The Complaint of a Sidewalk," by Miss Cathalite W. White, was effectively read by Mr. Thes. F. Harrison, and after music,

Jas. T. Brady, esq., was introduced, who called down unbounced applause by gallantly contrasting the certified and mysterious lore of ancient ages with the universally diffused learning of to-day, whose beautiful disciples he saw about him. He alluded to the Atlantic Telegraph. Grand as that was, what was it compared with the establishment to-night of so many electric telegraphs between mind and mind, to appead that knowledge which alone issured the safety and prosperity of our national existence.

and prosperity of our national existence.

Dr. Eager then stated that there were four Normal Schools, the Saturday Female Normal School, with 800 pupile, and the Male Normal School, with 70 pupils, all of whem were employed during the week in teaching. He omitted to state that the daily Normal School has been found a failure, and is to be replaced by a new

been found a failure, and is to be replaced by a local circ.

Two of the largest size of clothes-baskets were brought on the stage, each of which reminded one of "The Merry Wives of Windsor:" they were filled with diplomas. Mr. Hazeltine, the Principal of the schools, who wen so much distinction, a year or two ago, by his paraphricalia letter to The Trinure, then called the graduates and Dr. Eager emptied the baskets in fine style. The graduates passed forward as they were called, under a heavy fire of bouquets. This continued bombardment of the stage elicited a great coal of merriment, especially when some bald pate re-

continued bombardment of the stage entreed ceal of merriment, especially when some baid pate received the shot. Several gallant gentlemen, among whom were Mesers. Tweed, Brady, O'Donnell and whom were Mesers. Tweed, brady, O'Donnell and whom were distinguished in their alscrity in for-

O'Grady, were distinguished in their alscrity in for-warding miscarried bouquets to their fair destination. The State Superintendent, after a long speech, gave State certificates to seven of the graduates who had

particularly distinguished themselves.

Mr. S. S. Randall, the City Superintendent, addressed the graduates. Notifier the State nor the City Superintendents were heard before the foot-

The Rev. Dr. Hague delivered an address, to which

A. Youngs-107.

Daily Normal School.—Harriet N. Day, Charlotte A. Jones,
Margaret McGregor, Angellas C. Perkins, Sarsh Soper, M. Loune
Spring, Eather Tifft, Mary Wilson, Catharine W. White-9.

Male Normal School.—John H. Knaebel, Henry C. Litchield,
Thomas Moore, Geo. W. Streeter, Joseph H. Wiley, John A.
Slevin, John White-7.

PERSONAL.

- The Boston Post affirms that there are only five members of the Straight Republican party of Massa-chusetts now, their fellows having taken office from Gov. Banks, whom they bitterly opposed last Fall.

-On his arrival in Lawrence, the Hon. Marcus J. Parrott had a public reception on the 10th inst., from the citizens of that place. In his speech he said that

he had yet to see the man who would vote for the

"Er glish bill," and stated his belief to be that Democ

assaulted and abused, until he found it necessary to resist the irsult. At a late hour in the night he was released, after depositing \$30—the usual sum in such cases—as bail. [Cincinnati Times.]

KIDNAPPERS IN KANSAS.

A correspondent of The Philadelphia Bulletin, writ-

The introductory steps have been taken for the establishment of a University in the city, to be under

the control of the Presbyterian Church.

The Tiretees are metracted to proceed in the erec-

ing from Lawrence July 10, says:

racy was Slavery, and Slavery Democracy.

tion of a building about 36 by 66 feet, and two stories high. This building is designed only as a wing to the main buildings, which are aspected to cost \$50,009.

The Directors are the Rev. Wm., Wilson, the Rev. R. Cestder, the Hon. Chas. Robinson, J. M. Coo, eq., C. E. Mirer, M. D., the Rev. G. W. Hurchisson, J. A. Fin'ey, C. L. Ecwards Lawrence; the Rev. F. G. J. A. Fin'ey, C. L. Ecwards Lawrence; the Rev. F. G. L. Carlotte, R. J. Breckenridge, D. D., Kestucky; the Rev. H. J. Cue, St. Louis; M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Allegheng City, Pa.

The General Association of the Congressitional Rev. cieties has had a meeting in Topeka, and the invistor steps have been taken necessary for the establishmen of a College under the control of the Congregations Church.

VALUE OF LAND IN KANSAS.-The Kanese porres

VALUE OF LAND IN KANSAS.—The Kansas correspondent of The Boston Journal writes:

Thus far, during the present season, the dull times have prevented people from rushing as wildly into speculation as they did last year. A few days since a lot in Leavenworth, which was bought for \$3,000 last year, was reided forced sale for \$1,000. This deterioration is unusual; but a great deal of property has depreciated from 15 to 50 per cent. The present is an excellent time to invest money in Kansas—a much better time for buying than selling. It is generally believed that the hard times will be over before another Spring, and that next season will be a "dush" one. In that cave we may lock for a repetition of the scenes of last year, though property is not likely to rise with such an univality rapicity as it did then.

In many of the towns, during the Spring of last year, lots went up 100 per cent in five or six weeks. The land adjacent to some of them rose in five months from \$15 to \$105 and \$150 per acre? I met a gentleman in Leavenworth the other day who, three years ago, sold eleven lots in that town to \$50. The same lets would now command, on an average, \$2,000 applied. tel music, bible, an anthem very well rendered by the girle under the leadership of Mr. Wood, a composition girle under the leadership of Mr. Wood, a composition written by a girl of thirteen and soforically read by the Rev. Mr. Belden, so as to be heard by about eight per cent of the audience, a chorus by the girls, and an oration, "The Corridor of Time," vigorously gestured by John H. Knaebel, and heard by everybody.

The next exercise was far better than any that went before; it was the chorus Distant Bells, and was very effectively done. A touching poem, "The Old Oak Tree," by Miss Julis Norits; and a pretty piece of verse by Miss Annis E. Thomson, called "Sunbeams," were ficely read by Mr. D. B. Scott.

The Water Lity Chorus, which followed, was particularly appropriate; it was not difficult to imagine it floating up from a bed of white lities, and the distribution was not the less perfect because a range of blank weeds litted the bank.

spicee.

More attention is paid this year to purchasing farm-land than city lots. Though the laster costs the pre-emptors but a dollar and a quarter an acre, they will seldem if ever sell for less than from \$5 to \$15, so much faith is felt in the rapid advance of property. In this city buildings are springing up on every hand, and many substantial improvements are going on.

A party of twenty-two of the leading members of the Cherry-street Mariners M E. Church, under the guidance of their paster, the Rev. Mr. lookip, storted on last Wednesday morning, in the splendid new alsop Bethel, Capt. Wm. McCormick, on a grand excursion through the Sound and as far as Cape Cod, stopping for a brief time at noted intermediate places, including New London. Black, Library and the special code in the state of the New-Lordon, Block Island and Newport. A large ocreourse of the friends of the excursionists were present at the foot of Broome street, and loudly cheered them as they glided away. The party will probably be abcent a fortnight.

WARNING TO DUNS .- Policeman Clark of the Secord Precinct was called yesterday afternoon, by Andrew G. Colby of No. 75 Nassau street, agent for W. D. Cutler & Co.'s patent iron railings, to arrest M. K. Wilson for the heinous offense of presenting a bill of advertising in THE TRIBUSE and other papers, for the Company. Andrew G. Colby having failed in business last week, and transferred his right and interest to rome other parties, and being now an agent for the Company, fee's highly indignant at all who apply to him for the payment of his debts. Mr. Wilson having pressed his claim rather strongly, Mr. Colby caused him to be arrested and taken to the Second Ward Station-House.

SAD ACCIDENT AT TRENTON FALLS.—On Tuesday afternoon, a son of Mr. Geo. W. Jewett of New-York was drowned at Trenton Falls, N. Y., under the following circumstances. M'ss Jewett and her twin brothers, aged 14½ years, with a son of Mr. Moore, preprietor of the notel at that place, a lady, her san and daughter, started for a walk around the Falls. Passing alors the ledges of rock near the Falls they came to a place which was considered very dangerous on account of the slippery and uncertain nature of the path. Here the boys were warned not to go further but to return. Instead of doing so, it appears that they passed on.

Scon after a scream was heard, and a hat we seem thoating in the water, and then the rest of the boys came back saying that one of the twins, named Geo. W. Jewett, jr., had gone over the Fall, having sipped from the path. Efforts were immediately made to rescue him, but it was impossible, as the current was so swift that he was immediately swept a long distance from the spot where he fell.

Information was immediately telegraphed to Mr. Jewett, who started last evening for Trenton Falis. The drowned jouth was a very promising lad, and was much beloved by his friends and companions.

The Rev. Dr. Haous delivered an address, to which the audience was too weary to listen, after which a parting song was sung by the graduates, the school reapor ding it song with one effect.

Thomas Moons gave a rather crude valedictory, and the Dexology closed the exercises.

The following is a list of the graduates:

Female Normal School.—Elien T. Ahem, Isabella Barr, Mary Barker, Mary T. Burgyes, Phebe E. Brooks, F. A. Brueninghaisen, Sarsh A. Ball, Ether Birdsall, Emma S. Berger, Mary Bist, Albertine Cooley, Elizabeth Crocker, Sarsh A. Conninganan, Mirism Caspenter, Mary J. Gurier, Susan Cloberty, Helsas Connelly, Jane Carpenter, Elmirs J. Darly, Amelia de Baon, Emily J. Edward, Caroline A. Estely, Marietta Ezbert, Emily J. Edward, Lending S. Hayres, Sarsh H. Haseltine, J. Ledward, Caroline, Albert E. Gormiy, Sarab H. Hazeltine, Mary H. Hammood, Mary E. Hotchister, Aonie R. Homan, Harriet N. Hutchings, Frances A. Hayes, Sarab C. Habie, Charlette Halstesd, Amelia S. Hayres, Susan Horton, Emma C. Heath, Mary J. Hunter, Mary D. Johnson, Elizabeth Loverige, Harriet N. Logar, Julia A. Ludiam, Sarsh A. Luke, Jewie McGregor, Mary J. McCoy, Mary B. McClure, Marzer Masilton, Mary E. Nelson, Mary J. October, Mary J. Moran, Frederica Morae, Sarsh A. Luke, Jewie McGregor, Mary J. McCoy, Mary B. McClure, Maryar Masilton, Mary Mullaly, Rosanna A. Mullan, Anna E. Moss, Fanny J. Marthie, Mary E. Nelson, Mary J. October, Mary J. Wonte, Porter, Emily T. Rice, Annie A. Rogers, Josephine E. Robbins, Cornella Reach, Mary E. Robinson Maria, Elizabeth A. Martin, Caroline A. Moss Charotte S. Mercath, Julia Norris, Mary E. Nelson, Mary J. Clanger, Annie A. Rogers, Josephine E. Robbins, Cornella Reach, Mary E. Robinson Maria, Elizabeth A. Sanith, Mary A. Shannon, Elizabeth A. Sonith, Frances A. Smith, Mary A. Shannon, Elizabeth A. Sonita, D. Sartor, Rebecca Slater, Mary Snewwood, Elizabeth A. Sonita, D. Sartor, Rebecca Slater, Mary Snewwood, Elizabeth A. Sonita, D. Sartor, Rebecca Slater, Mary Snewwood, Elizabeth A. Sonita, D. Sartor Hamilton Cullece Commencement.—The pretent is Commencement week at Hamilton College. The exercises began on Sunday evening last, with an address before the Society of Christian Research, by the Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., of New-York. He picke of the influence of the Colletian ministry. Take Prize Declamation took place on Monday evening. Tuesday morning the Literary Societies held their anniversaries on College Hill. Before the Phenix Society the Valedictory was pronounced by H. A. Grant of Enfield, Conn. Mosely Morris of Washington, D. C., was the Valedictorian before the Union Society. The Sigma Phi Society held its anniversary this year with the Hamilton Chapter. Of the seven Chapters connected with as many different Colleges, six were represented, and a large number of the older graduates of Hamilton were in attendance. At the public exerrepresented, and a large number of the older graduates of Hamilton were in attendance. At the public exercises a goodly assemblege gathered; the Hon. Joseph Mullin presided. The Rev. M. L. P. Thompson of Buffslo was the crater. His subject was Friendship. In the absence of Dr. Kendrek of Rochester, Prof. Henry Fowler of Rochester delivered a poem.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. George William Curtis delivered an address before the Literary Societies. His subject was the Relations of Education to Democracy, and he defined "What is Democracy and what is Education." Mr. F. S. Cozzens, who was to have delivered a peem, was prevented by illness.

Wednesday forenoon the Hon. D. S. Diokonson delivered an address before the graduates of the Law Department. In the afternoon the Hon. Anson S. Miller of Rockford, Ill., addressed the Alumni. There were eight graduates of the Law Department. Yesterday was the Commencement proper.

CONHIDING BY A LADY.—The Philadelphia papers tell of a cowhiding affair, purporting to have come off in Farmer street on Wedseaday afternoon. It says that a certain young gentleman of about 24 Summers, who resides in the southwestern part of the city, is in the habit of visiting the locality just described. The caterable object of his visits was the ateam engine of the Philadelphia Hose Company, but in reality the charme of a pretty blonde of about seventees, who lived rear by. It is alleged that he has sent frequent anonymous letters to the lady, which were as offensive for their manner as for their matter. At the hour named above the young gentleman made his appearance in front of the domical of the lady, when the latter stepped forward, and drawing a cowinde from behind her, proceeded to apply it vigorously to the shoulders of the efferding youth. The young man protested his indicated of any fault, and demanded an explanation, but no reply was vouchasfed, and he fically best a retreat, leaving the young lady mistress of the field.

ANOTHER MATHEMATICAL PHENOMENON .- The Dal-

A correspondent of The Philadelphia Bulletin, writing from Lawrence July 10, says:

Considerable excitement was visible among a large number of our citizens in reference to three kidnappers, who were in pursuit of a colored man who has lately been employed at the Morton House. This is the third time he has attempted to throw off the bonds of Slavery. The second time he was traveling in Nebraska, with two other fuguives, when they were pursued; finding there was to alternative but to sursender or fight, they chose the latter, and fought like deeperadoes. The result was that two of the fugitives escaped, while the third—the victim now pursued—was shot in the arm while swimming a creek. He was subsequently captured and carried back to Missouri. Hearing that his master mas to take him to Texas, he resolved to make a third attempt. He reached Lawrence, and was at work in the hotel when he saw his master exter. He cluded his pursuers by secreting himself about the premises. A reward of \$150 has been offered for his apprehension.

Not a stone has been unturned by his pursuers and a few of our citizens to find him, but up to this time without success. His master asked the price of board at the Morrow House, kept by Eldridge Bros. The clerk, Mr. Bensen, asked him the length of time he wished board. Said he, "Until 1 get my nigger—I will not leave tewn until I get him." Mr. Benson replied, "Then, Sir, I think you will be a permanent boarder, and will make the price only ow." He found the "Morrow House" was not the place for him.

A meeting was being beid to consider the propriety of sending the distinguished fire, do of the "peculiar institution", a polite note, informing them that, owing to peculiar circumstances, it is, deemed for their own best interest "to fraze" whinh a specified time. This procedure, we are informed, was agreed on and afferward recorsidered, and anyther course adopted.

Appearances indicate that it will not be well for elave-oxiohers to be too boisterous in carrying out their object in the structe ANOTHER MATHEMATICAL PHENOMENON.—The Dalton (Ga.) Times says:

"Last Sabbath, we met, in this city, a man by the rame of Mercedith Holland, a native of Monroe County, Ky., who can certainly beat the world mathematically. He can answer any proposition which may be attended to him, and do it without a moment's delay. We asked him how many seconds there were in four thousand years. Scarcely had the question been stated, when the answer was accurately given. This man locked like a country hoosier, and if it were not for the extraordinary mathematical gift with which he has been endowed, he would be regarded as almost an idist. He has traveled in company with several gentlemen over a large portion of Europe, and is about starting on a tour throughout the United States. He declares that every answer is presented to his mind declares that every answer is presented to his mind aimultaneously with the question, and that, therefore, he undergoes to mental efforts in these mathematical exhibitions."

RATAINING LETTERS — The people of New Orleans have initiated an important movement by circulating a memorial to Congress asking for an act to punish people who deliberately retain letters taken from the Post-Office by mistake, or who get possession of those belonging to others through a similarity of name. The belonging to others through a similarity of name. The memorial cities cases where great damage has resulted by this abuse of privilege. There is not a city in the occuntry perhaps in which we do not find daplicated names without number, and those who are so unfurtuate as to bear a name common to others are semi-cities greatly annoyed by the loss of letters or delay in returning them to the Post-Office after they have been taken out by mistake. A penalty is required to efforce the return of all such letters.

et force the return of all such letters.

A Bretzst.—Mise Susan Ramsburg, late of Fredrick County, Md., deceased, bequeathed about
\$10 (00 to the benevolent routeties of the Pipe Grask
at d Jefferson Circuits of the Methodist Prote tant
Church, in trust for home missionary purposes.
[Ballance Susa.